

Comm - NONE  
final - 90  
12/4/91

RESOLUTION 91-35

TO APPROVE THE USE OF REVENUES FROM MUNICIPAL BUILDING  
VENDING MACHINES FOR CITY EMPLOYEE FUNCTIONS

WHEREAS, one thousand one hundred twenty-nine dollars and eighty-four cents (\$1129.84) is available in the City's Municipal Building Employees Concession Fund; and

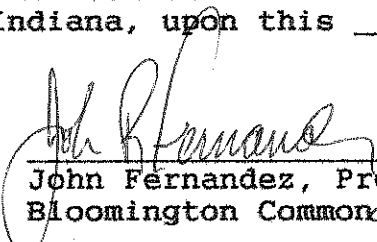
WHEREAS, these monies were contributed by City employees from vending machine use; and

WHEREAS, traditionally this money has been used for the annual City of Bloomington employee Christmas party;

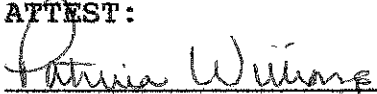
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BLOOMINGTON, MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA, THAT:

Funds received during 1991 through employee usage of vending machines located in City of Bloomington facilities shall be dedicated for use at functions for City employees, elected City officials and City board and commission members.

PASSED and ADOPTED by the Common Council of the City of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana, upon this 4<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1991.

  
John Fernandez, President  
Bloomington Common Council

ATTEST:

  
Patricia Williams, Clerk  
City of Bloomington

SIGNED and APPROVED by me upon this 9<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1991.

  
Tomilea Allison, Mayor  
City of Bloomington

PRESENTED by to the Mayor of the City of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana, upon this 6<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1991.

  
Patricia Williams, Clerk  
City of Bloomington

SYNOPSIS

This resolution approves the use of funds from vending machines located in City facilities for functions for City employees, elected City officials and City board and commission members.

Signed copies  
Controlled

91-79  
RESOLUTION  
OF THE  
REDEVELOPMENT COMMISSION  
OF THE  
CITY OF BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

WHEREAS, the Redevelopment Commission of the City of Bloomington recognizes the need to stimulate growth and to maintain a sound economy within the corporate limits of the City of Bloomington, and

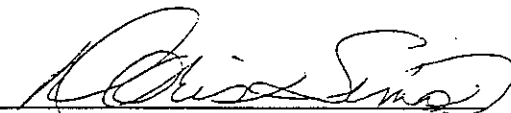
WHEREAS, the Indiana Code at 6-1.1-12.1 et. seq. provides for the designation of "Economic Revitalization Areas" within which property taxes may be abated on improvements to real estate, and


WHEREAS, the Redevelopment Commission of the City of Bloomington has adopted Resolution 89-27 providing for a procedure for the prompt and careful processing of applications for designation of "Economic Revitalization Area", and

WHEREAS, an application for designation of an "Economic Revitalization Area" for the certain property located at 211 N. Washington Street has been received and reviewed by the Redevelopment Department and Planning Department of the City of Bloomington,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Redevelopment Commission of the City of Bloomington does hereby recommend to the Common Council of the City of Bloomington that it approve said application for designation of the property located at 211 N. Washington Street as an Economic Revitalization Area, conditioned on the granting of an Economic Development Target Area designation by the Common Council.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the term of the "Economic Revitalization Area" designation on improvements to real property be for a period of ten years.

  
Doris Sims, President

  
David Walter, Secretary

Oct 9, 1991  
Date

October 1991

David Ferguson Application  
Control Wax Building, 211,N. Washington Street

TAX ABATEMENT CALCULATIONS

Using 1991 Tax Rate and A.V. Estimates

Estimated Assessed Value  
From "Statement of Benefits": \$20,000  
Bloomington City 1991 Tax Rate: 9.4323  
Property Tax Payable: \$ 1,886

Year	Three Year Tax Abatement Percentage	Deduction
1	100.00%	\$1886
2	66.67%	1257
3	33.33%	629
Total Abatement:		\$3772

Year	Six Year Tax Abatement Percentage	Deduction
1	100%	\$1886
2	85%	1603
3	66%	1245
4	50%	943
5	34%	641
6	17%	320
Total Abatement:		\$6638

Year	Five Year Tax Abatement* Percentage	Deduction
1	100%	\$1886
2	95%	1792
3	80%	1509
4	65%	1226
5	50%	943
Total Abatement:		\$7356

Year	Ten Year Tax Abatement Percentage	Deduction
1	100%	\$1886
2	95%	1792
3	80%	1509
4	65%	1226
5	50%	943
6	40%	754
7	30%	566
8	20%	377
9	10%	189
10	5%	94
Total Abatement:		\$9336

For new manufacturing equipment installed  
within designated Economic Revitalization  
Areas.

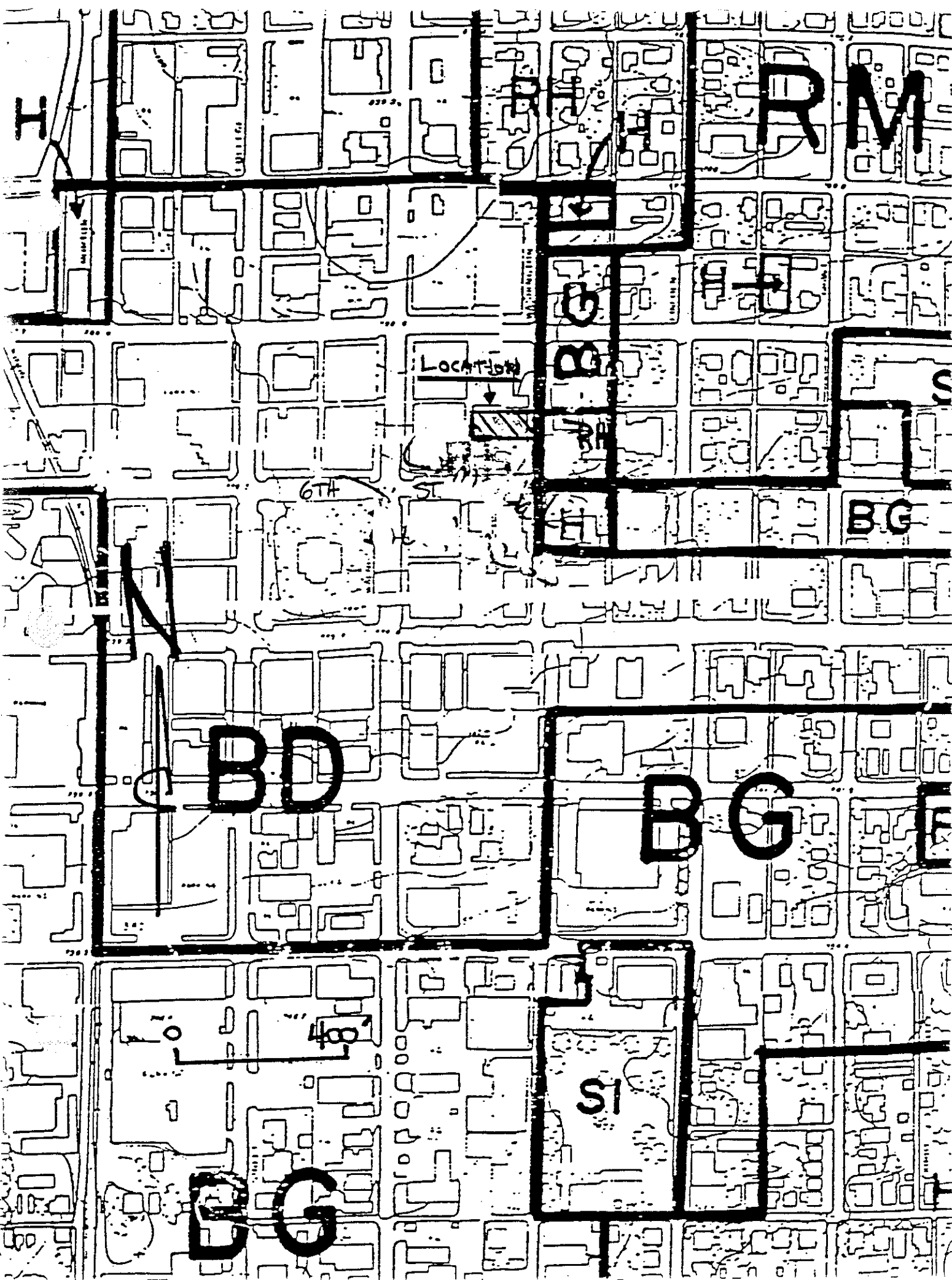
MEMO

To: Revevelopment Commission

From: Tim Mueller, Planning Director *TM*

RE: Planning and zoning compliance - Cantrol Wax Building 211 N. Washington St.

This memo certifies that the Cantrol Wax building at 211 N. Washington St. has been reviewed by the Planning Dept. for conformance to applicable zoning regulations. The site is currently zoned BD (downtown business) which is a zone that allows for both commercial and residential development. The proposal for renovation of the structure for apartments with the possibility of ground floor commercial space is appropriate in the BD zone. The property recently received subdivision approval to separate the Cantrol building from the other development on the lot. Any development will require review of proposed site plans for conformance to applicable dimensional regulations and issuance of the necessary State and local building permits. Construction will also be required to meet the Secretary of the Interiors standards for rehab of historic buildings.



APPLICATION FOR PROPERTY TAX ABATEMENT  
CITY OF BLOOMINGTON

1. Ownership

A. Owner

David Luther Ferguson, 403 East Sixth Street, 330-2031

B. Percentage Ownership

David Luther Ferguson 100%

C. General/Limited Partner Names

Not applicable

D. Name, address, Telephone of Corporate Officers

Not applicable

2. Property Description

A. Street address, lot number, dimensions

211 North Washington Street

B. Legal Description

Pt In Lot 232 in the City of Bloomington

C. Boundary:

Thirty and five hundredths (30.05) feet of even width off the North end of In Lot No. 232 in the City of Bloomington, Indiana, as shown by the plat thereof recorded at page 5 of Deed Record "A" in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County, Indiana.

Also, all that part of Washington Street in the City of Bloomington, Indiana, lying between the East line of the North 30.05 feet of In Lot 232 and the West line of the cement sidewalk, as now constructed along the West side of Washington Street.

E. Unique historical, structural or aesthetic improvements

Listed on the National Register of Historical  
Places - Application and acceptance attached.

4. Proposed improvements

A. Proposed improvements and projected costs

Either: 5 two bedroom apartments *or* 3 two bedroom apartments  
and commercial use of the first floor. Depending on accessibility,  
one of the two bedroom units might be split into two smaller units.

Demolition: \$ 1,000.00

Dumpster Fees  
Remove Windows/Doors  
Gutters  
Junk  
Pressure Wash Inside

Masonry: \$ 3,000.00

Rebuild Fallen Wall  
Build Common Walls  
Tuckpoint

Carpentry: \$14,000.00

Frame  
Materials  
Finish (Hardware, trim, etc.)

Exterior: \$ 8,500.00

Concrete Insulating Application

Cabinets: \$ 6,000.00

Drywalling: \$12,000.00

Paint: \$ 4,000.00

Porches & Lighting: \$ 2,000.00

Structure Work: \$ 7,000.00

Engineer & Arch Fees: \$ 4,000.00

Appliances: \$11,000.00

TOTAL: . . . . . \$141,000.00

B. Sketch of finished project

Not available.

C. Necessary public improvements and costs

Removal of light pole and one-way street sign (no longer necessary, informs traffic exiting from one-way alley), electric lines close to building, alley and sidewalk may need some work when completed (brick would be nice).

D. Probable start/completion dates

start: February, 1992

finish: August, 1992

E. Type and number of jobs created by project.

10 construction jobs

F. Beneficial economical effect.

Downtown needs more housing! We have a wonderful mix of office, retail shopping and restaurants, but lack residential space. People are working, shopping and eating downtown,



Company. Tom Lemon, (Mayor of Bloomington 1948-52, 1956-62) owned the Cantol Wax Company from 1937 to 1950. The building later served as a warehouse for Wylies Furniture. The building was purchased by One Call Communications, Inc. as part of its purchase of the adjoining property and has remained vacant for years. No effort has been made to update the building; it exists generally as it was in the 1950's. The building is uninsulated, without plumbing or usable electric service, has wall cracks throughout, and is home to a large flock of pigeons. The building is deteriorating rapidly. An immediate, substantial investment is required to save this historic landmark. The value of the property is impaired by the dilapidated condition of the structure and its lack of a usable street entrance. It took me a long time to locate the owner of this building, as there was apparently some confusion involving the purchase of One Call by its current owner. The lack of community or developer interest in this building over the last forty years indicates the difficulties presented by this building. While the downtown has experienced some redevelopment, most has been the product of beneficence, not market forces. Renovation of this building will be impossible without tax

## STATEMENT OF BENEFITS

State Form 27167 (R 2/1-89)

Form SB-1 is prescribed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners (1989)

Confidential Statement: The records in this series are CONFIDENTIAL according to Indiana Code 6-1.1-35-9.

INSTRUCTIONS: (LC 6-1.1-12.1) THIS PAGE TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT

1. This statement must be submitted to the body designating the economic revitalization area prior to the public hearing required to designate an economic revitalization area, or BEFORE a person installs the new manufacturing equipment, or BEFORE the redevelopment or rehabilitation of real property for which the person wishes to claim a deduction. A statement of benefits is not required if the area was designated an ERA prior to July 1, 1987 and the "project" was planned and committed to by the applicant, and approved by the designating body, prior to that date. "Projects" planned or committed to after July 1, 1987 and areas designated after July 1, 1987 require a Statement of Benefits.
2. If a person is requesting the designation of an economic revitalization area, this form must be submitted prior to the public hearing required under IC 6-1.1-12.1-2.5 (c). Otherwise, the Statement of Benefits must be submitted for the designating body's approval prior to the installation of the new manufacturing equipment or prior to redevelopment or rehabilitation of real property.
3. Approval of the designating body (City Council, Town Board, County Council, etc.) must be obtained prior to initiation of the redevelopment or rehabilitation, or prior to installation of the new manufacturing equipment, BEFORE a deduction may be approved.
4. To obtain a deduction Form 322 ERA, Real Estate Improvements and / or Form 322 ERA / PP, New Machinery, must be filed with the county auditor. With respect to real property, Form 322 ERA must be filed by the later of (1) May 10 or (2) thirty (30) days after a notice of increase in real property assessment is received from the township assessor. Form 322 ERA / PP must be filed between March 1 and May 15 of the assessment year in which new manufacturing equipment is installed, unless a filing extension has been obtained. A person who obtains a filing extension must file the form between March 1 and June 14 of that year.

Designating Body <b>BLOOMINGTON Common Council</b>	County <b>MONROE</b>
Taxpayer <b>DAVID L. FERGUSON</b>	
Address of Taxpayer (Street, city, county) <b>403 E. 6th St. BLOOMINGTON</b>	ZIP Code <b>47408</b>

SECTION I LOCATION, COST AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT					
Address (If different from above) <b>211 N. WASHINGTON</b>	Taxing District <b>BLOOMINGTON, CITY</b>				
Description and date of real property improvements and / or estimated installation of new manufacturing equipment to be acquired: <b>RENOVATION OF EXISTING 1905 WAREHOUSE INTO APARTMENTS. START DATE: FEBRUARY, 1992.</b>					
(Attach additional sheets if needed)	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Estimated Starting Date</th> <th>Estimated Completion Date</th> </tr> <tr> <td><b>FEBRUARY, 1992</b></td> <td><b>AUGUST, 1992</b></td> </tr> </table>	Estimated Starting Date	Estimated Completion Date	<b>FEBRUARY, 1992</b>	<b>AUGUST, 1992</b>
Estimated Starting Date	Estimated Completion Date				
<b>FEBRUARY, 1992</b>	<b>AUGUST, 1992</b>				

SECTION II ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES AS RESULT OF PROPOSED PROJECT					
Number	Salaries	Number Retained	Salaries	Number Additional	Salaries
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100,000</b>

SECTION III ESTIMATE TOTAL COST AND VALUE OF PROPOSED PROJECT				
Amount Values	REAL ESTATE IMPROVEMENTS		MACHINERY	
	COST	ASSESSED VALUE	COST	ASSESSED VALUE
Estimated values of proposed project	<b>40,000</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>10,000</b>	
Estimated values of any property being replaced	<b>141,000</b>	<b>-80,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>35,250</b>
Estimated values upon completion of project	<b>181,000</b>	<b>-80,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>45,250</b>

SECTION IV OTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE DESIGNATING BODY		
<p>Signature of Authorized Representative <b>DAVID L. FERGUSON</b></p>		
<p>Signature of Authorized Representative <b>DAVID L. FERGUSON</b></p>	<p>Date of Signature <b>8-15-91</b></p>	<p>Telephone Number <b>330-2031</b></p>



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

PATRICK R. RALSTON, DIRECTOR

Division of Historic Preservation  
and Archaeology  
251 East Ohio Street, Suite 880  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204  
317-232-1646

June 22, 1990

Ronald C. Bott  
One Call Communications of SCI, Inc.  
115 East 6th Street  
Post Office Box 1089  
Bloomington, Indiana 47402

Dear Mr. Bott:

The Department of the Interior has notified us that the Cantol Wax  
Company Building located at 211 North Washington Street  
in Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana

was entered on the National Register of Historic Places on April 24,  
19 90 .

Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places is the official inventory of sites with national, state, or local significance in the development of our nation's historic, architectural, archaeological, or cultural heritage. Listing on the National Register is official recognition of the significance of the site and provides a measure of protection for the property.

In Indiana the National Register program is administered by the Department of Natural Resources. In addition to a degree of environmental protection, owners of listed properties are eligible to apply for matching federal grants for restorations or preservation work, if funds are available. Owners of commercially-used properties are also eligible for federal tax benefits for certified rehabilitation work. Please contact the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology should you have any questions about the above programs, telephone 317/232-1646.

Very truly yours,

Patrick R. Ralston  
State Historic Preservation Officer

PRR:RAG:tw

"EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER"

6. Function or Use	
Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility	VACANT
7. Description	
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
CLASSICAL REVIVAL	foundation LESTONE
	walls TERRA COTTA
	CERAMIC TILE
	roof ASPHALT
	other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Cantol Wax Company Building, originally built for the Oakes Manufacturing Company, is a small yet fanciful industrial building located one block from the courthouse square in Bloomington, Indiana. When built circa 1905, the original structure was a nearly square (30 feet x 39 feet) freestanding building. Sometime before 1907, an addition was built onto the east or front facade making the building rectangular in plan (30 feet x 77 feet). A one story brick commercial structure was added onto the entire length of the south facade in the late 1940's. The north facade of the building adjoins an alley, the west or rear facade is approximately one foot from a structure built circa 1960 and a parking lot and the east or main facade fronts on North Washington Street.

The easternmost or front portion of the historic building is three and one half stories in height and has two bays on the east or main facade and four bays along the north and south facades. The westernmost or rear portion of the historic building is two and one half stories in height with four bays along the north and south facades. The building is a load bearing structure with a large, cut, rubble face limestone foundation, colored, vermiculated-texture, terra cotta block walls, wood frame floors and interior support columns and a built-up, asphalt roof.

The east or main facade of the historic building is divided into two bays. The raised basement has two equally sized window openings in the southernmost bay and a window opening of the same size and a wider door opening in the northernmost bay. All four openings are currently boarded up, the window openings with wood and the door opening with concrete block. The first floor southernmost bay has one double hung, four over one, wood frame window to the south and a wood paneled door (one panel above and three panels below) with a transom above to the north. The first floor northernmost bay has one double hung, four over one, wood frame windows identical to the window in the southernmost bay. The second floor has two double hung, four over four, wood frame windows, the same size as the windows on the first floor, in each of its two bays. The third floor has two four paned, wood frame windows, hinged above in each of its two bays. All the window and door lintels, window sills and door

☒ See continuation sheet

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foundation and parapet courses, which are all of unpainted limestone, and the wood door and windows. The parapet extends several feet above the roof across the width of the main facade. It is constructed of the same pink, textured terra cotta block with three simple horizontal courses, one at the very top of rough faced limestone, one at the roof line also of rough faced limestone and one of smooth faced limestone directly below the second. A parapet also extends this same height across the rear facade of the easternmost portion of the historic building and is constructed of the terra cotta block with no limestone courses. There is one red brick chimney at the rear of the south facade of the easternmost portion of the historic building, which is visible only from Sixth Street, one half block to the south. The roof slopes from north to south at approximately one inch per 15 inches.

The walls of the north or alley facade, the south facade and the third floor west facade of the easternmost portion of the historic building are composed of the same pink hued, terra cotta block laid in running bond without the texture. The third floor west facade is currently covered with a layer of concrete stucco.

The walls of the westernmost portion of the historic building are constructed of a light brown, smooth faced ceramic tile block with a glazed finish giving this original portion of the building a much more utilitarian look in contrast to the softer more charming appearance of the historic addition. The interior wall which separates the two historic portions of the building appears to be the former east facade of the original building. It is composed of the same materials and has window units identical to those in the other facades of the westernmost portion of the historical building.

The interior of the historic building has almost no interior finish materials. The interior walls are the back side of the exterior terra cotta blocks, the floors are rough wood flooring, the ceilings are the exposed wood framing of the floor above and there is a single center column line of two wood beam columns on each floor. The easternmost section of the first floor of the historic building has more interior finish materials and appears to have been the office area. There is another layer of wood finish flooring, paneled, fiber board walls and a wood paneled partition separating this space from the rest of the building. There is an interior stairway along the east side of the central dividing wall of the two parts of the historic building and a hand operated freight elevator in the northwest corner of the easternmost portion of the historic building.

Originally there was a small wood porch directly off of the main door on the east facade with a wood stairway leading down to the street level (visible in a 1909 photograph). Some sections of the terra cotta block walls were painted at one time, including the front facade, but the paint is almost

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

A of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY  
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1920-1939  
c.1905

Significant Dates

1920  
c.1905

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Cantol Wax Company Building is significant for its association with industry in Bloomington between 1920 and 1939, because it was the site of the Cantol Wax Company, manufacturers of wax products, from 1920 until around 1950. The building is constructed primarily of a textured, pink, terra cotta block, unusual for industrial/commercial architecture in Bloomington in the first decade of this century and of a classical revival architectural style, fitting for industrial/commercial architecture in Bloomington in the first decade of this century. The structure survives as a fully intact factory building, a unique icon representative of Bloomington's prosperous days in the 1920's when industries flourished. It combines the practical needs of a manufacturing facility on the interior with an impressive classical revival exterior, which allowed the building to fit gracefully into the architectural vocabulary of its contemporary downtown Bloomington. The Cantol Wax Company Building is a tangible link to Bloomington's industrial past and the corresponding desire to present the mundane needs of industry in an aesthetically pleasing architectural form.

The Cantol Wax Company Building can be evaluated in the historic context of industry in Bloomington between 1920 and 1939. Bloomington in the 1920's supported and was supported by a host of manufacturing concerns. The two most well known and most successful companies were the Shower Brothers Furniture Company and the Seward and Company foundry. A Shower Brothers Company Furniture postcard, postmarked in 1912, touted the company as the "world's largest producer of room and dining room furniture". According to a 1925 publication, the company also had factories in Bloomfield, Indiana and Burlington, Iowa and the Bloomington plant produced 700,000 pieces of furniture annually. The Seward and Company foundry and machine works celebrated its 100th anniversary in September, 1921. In the 1920's the foundry was producing metal products with metal shipped into town on the Monon Railroad line next to the West 8th Street plant. Other industries in

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The Cantol Wax Company Building

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properties listed above, along with historic commercial buildings in downtown Bloomington, can be examined as an architectural context for the Cantol Wax Company Building. Most historic commercial buildings in downtown Bloomington were built of brick and/or limestone. Many of the brick structures built shortly before the turn of the century, were built in the Italianate style such as, the commercial building at 200 North Walnut Street built in 1892. Among the historic commercial buildings built or substantially remodeled in downtown Bloomington, limestone proliferates as a building material. The earlier examples display elements of classical revival architecture (the Knights of Pythias Building at 114 North Walnut Street, 1907, John Nichols, architect), while the later examples display elements of the more modern art deco and Chicago architecture (the J.C. Penney Building at 115 North College Avenue, 1929 and the Wicks Building at 116 West Sixth Street, new facade c. 1915). The Cantol Wax Company Building is unique in its use of textured, terra cotta block as both a structural and decorative building material within this historic context. The building also attempts, despite its industrial use, to be decorative and employs elements of classical revival architecture, which gives it a historic identity and association with the downtown commercial structures of its day.

The Cantol Wax Company Building is significant for its association with industry in Bloomington between 1920 and 1938, the historic context for which is outlined above. The building was constructed between 1900 and 1907 for the Oakes Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of incubators, incubator supplies and, according to some sources, also washing machines. The building replaced a tin and machine shop on the same site where the owner, Lucian R. Oakes, started the business. A 1909 photograph of the Oakes Manufacturing Company employees in front of the building shows approximately 75 people. The 1916-19 Bloomington city directory listed the Captain J.F.A. Mitchell fish market and poultry at the 211 North Washington Street address with Oakes Storage at 209 North Washington Street. In 1920, the Cantol Wax Company was established in the building and was to become the business most associated with the building.

Harry N. Timolat, who was originally from New York City, started the Cantol Wax Company in 1909 near Bustamante, Mexico where he extracted the juice of the candelilla cactus plant to manufacture furniture polish. He fled to Lajitas, Texas around 1913 after his plant was destroyed during revolutionary revolts led by Venustiano Carranza. He later established his factory in San Antonio, Texas where in 1917 his daughter, Kathleen, met and soon married Paul Vories McNutt of Martinsville and Bloomington, Indiana, who was serving in the army near San Antonio. In 1920, Timolat moved his business to Bloomington at 211 North Washington Street with an arrangement to have the needed cactus shipped. McNutt, who later became the governor of Indiana (1933-1937) and then High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands in 1937,

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The Cantol Wax Company Building

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above. The use of textured, pink, terra cotta block as a primary building material is a departure from its predominantly brick counterparts and remained unique among subsequent, predominantly limestone, counterparts. The terra cotta block was undoubtedly a cheaper material that achieved a level of beauty and stylishness through the use of texture and color. Perhaps the textured blocks were meant to imitate stone from a distance with the color adding a touch of exoticism. This feature remains virtually unchanged except for some intermittent spalling, a gross need for proper repointing and the obfuscation of a mere 15% of the exterior by the 1940's addition. The dominant, textured, pink, terra cotta blocks, accented with limestone lintels, parapet courses and foundation, identify the structure as a significant contribution to the body of historic industrial/commercial Bloomington architecture which survives. This is apparent both by its relative effort to present an aesthetically pleasing facade and for its uniqueness in accomplishing that effort.

The building's architectural significance can also be evaluated by the architectural style it represents. The style of the building can best be expressed as classical revival. The facade is orderly and symmetrical, except for the placement of the doors. The east or main facade of the structure has a three part composition of a solid foundation of large limestone units, which houses the basement, a central or main section, with the upper three floors and a parapet. The central portion is adorned by the concrete blocks, detailed above, the evenly spaced and aligned window and door openings and the limestone lintels and sills. The parapet is composed of the terra cotta blocks and three courses of limestone; the whole unit sedately completes the composition. The north and south or secondary facades are similarly composed without a parapet, but are graced with "quoins" of the textured blocks that contrast with smooth blocks composing the remainder of the secondary facades. These classical revival elements are retained virtually intact and with minimum intervention from the 1940's addition. These elements identify the building as a graceful and logical addition to the body of historic industrial/commercial Bloomington architecture which survives today.



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The Cantol Wax Company Building

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Hall, Forest M. "Pop. Historic Treasures: True Tales and Deeds with Interesting Data in the Life of Bloomington, Indiana University and Monroe County - Written in Simple Language About Real People, with Other Important Things and Illustrations." Bloomington: Forest M. "Pop" Hall, 1922.

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory: City of Bloomington, Interim Report. City of Bloomington, Indiana, 1986.

National's Bloomington Indiana Directory. 1940.

Oakes, Minnie Belle, obituary. The World Telephone. August 23, 1948.

Orelup, Margaret. Summary of Preliminary Research on Johnson's Creamery. From an Interview with Dick Huffman, partial owner of Johnson's Creamery, Bloomington, Indiana, February 2, 1987.

Page's Bloomington Indiana City Directory. 1925-26.

Polk's Bloomington City Directory. 1945-60, 1962-65.

Post, Margaret Moore. First Ladies of Indiana and the Governors 1816-1984. Indianapolis: Pierson Printing Company, 1984.

Residence and Business Directory of Bloomington, Indiana. 1900.

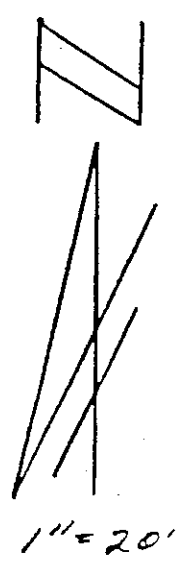
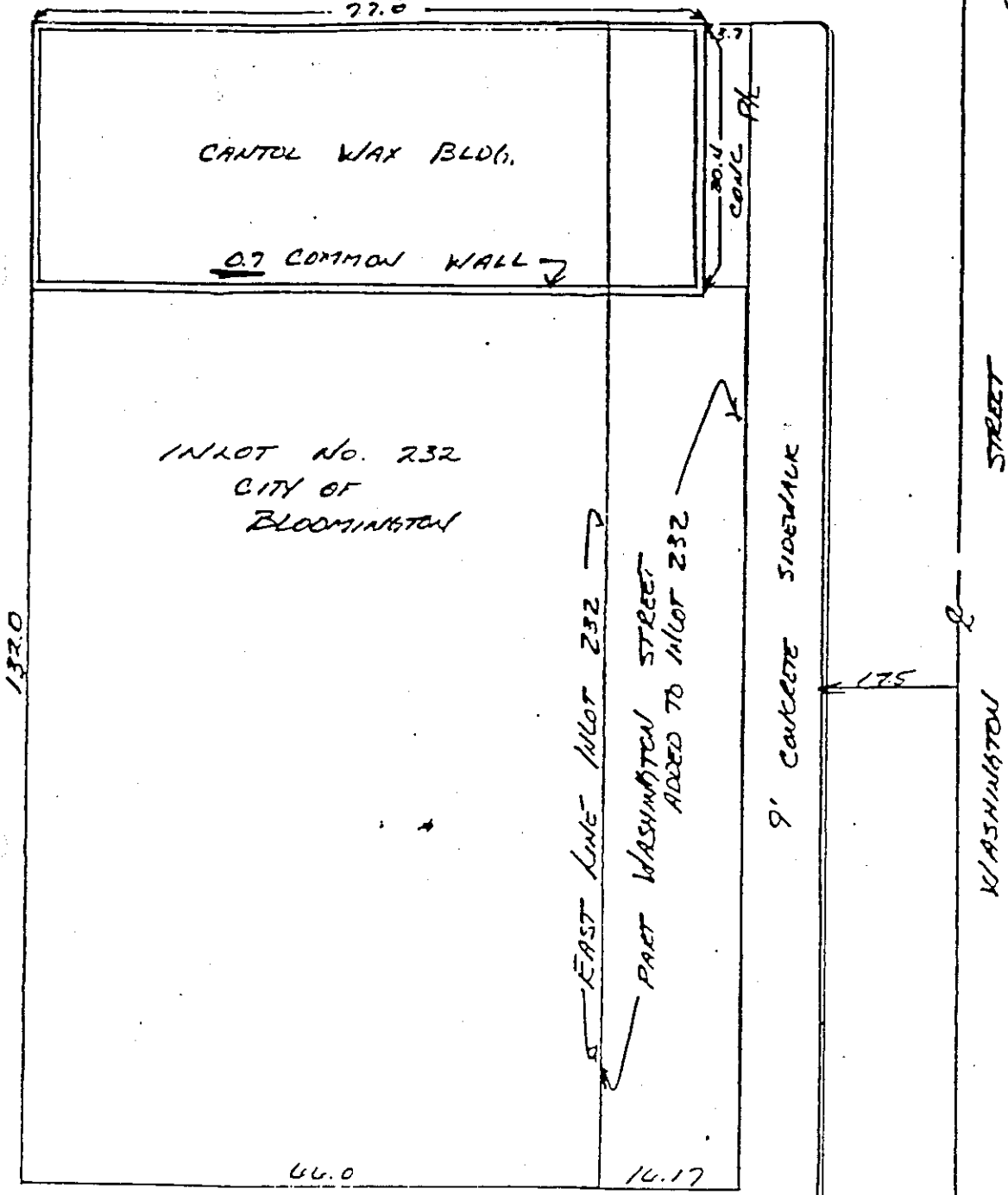
Sanborn Insurance Maps. Bloomington, Indiana. September, 1892; November, 1898; September, 1907; and April, 1927.

Silverstein, Bettie, former officer of The Cantol Wax Company. Telephone Interview. December 9, 1988.

Timolat, H. N., obituary. "H. N. Timolat dies at his home here". Bloomington Daily Telephone. June 21, 1937.

William's Bloomington Indiana City Directory. 1927-28.





Thirty and four tenths (30.4) feet of even width off the North end of  
In Lot No. 232 in the City of Bloomington, Indiana, as shown by the plat thereof  
recorded at page 5 of Deed Record "A" in the office of the Recorder of Monroe County,

EXHIBIT "A"

RES 9/1/31

Seventh St.

CANTOL  
WAX BLDG

6TH

PA

KIRKWOOD

PA

WALNUT

WASHINGTON